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A VIRTUAL TERMINAL PROGRAM FOR INTER-COMPUTER SYSTEM
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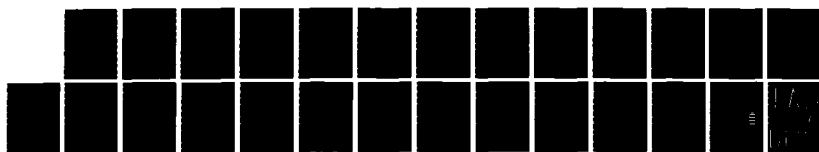
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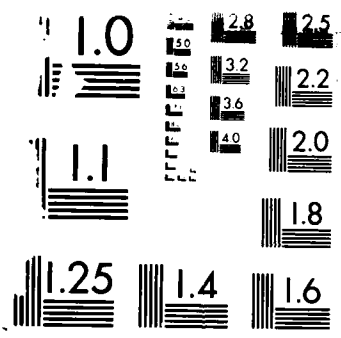


FIG. 1. EXPERIMENTAL TEST CHART
 (MAGNIFICATION 10X)

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MEMORANDUM REPORT BRL-MR-3546

**A VIRTUAL TERMINAL PROGRAM FOR
INTER-COMPUTER SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS
UNDER THE RT-11 OPERATING SYSTEM**

Mark A. DeWilde

September 1986

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) meg A program is described for performing file transfers between a DEC PDP-11 computer under the RT-11 operating system and another interactive computer system. The program provides for transparent mode operation, uploading and downloading of ASCII files, and data transfer to remote machines. The sole requirement at the host is the availability of a text editor program, and a command to print a file on a user screen.		

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I. INTRODUCTION

The RT-11 operating system is a general purpose single/dual job, single-user operating system for real time tasks on Digital Equipment Corporation's Model PDP-11 computers. Several of these systems were used in the laboratory for automated data acquisition and control applications.^{1 2 3 4} Since these computers are small and not particularly well suited for data reduction applications, larger off-site machines were used for this purpose. Data transfer took the form of writing the data onto floppy discs and physically transporting these to the computer site for reading by the time share systems. In most cases, the data sets were too large to be manually typed into the programs, but were small enough to be transferred over communications lines to the remote host machine. The program covered in this report was designed primarily to do this function. As an additional benefit, this program made it possible to do program development on the timeshare systems, and then downloading the programs to the local machine for recompilation and execution. The single-user machines are thus released for their intended tasks rather than being used for program development. Additional benefits were the ability to use the local machine's graphic output devices to display and manipulate output from the analysis programs, and to be able to do word processing tasks locally when the host machines were unavailable.

II. ALGORITHMS

The hardware configuration required for the program is simply two RS-232 communications ports, one for the system console, and one to connect to whatever type of communications are available to the timeshare system (modem, hard-wire, etc.). The addresses for the interface to this second port are assumed to be 176520 to 176526 (octal). The bit assignments and programming details of the port (type DL11) not covered in this report may be found in Reference 5. Briefly, the four registers are a receiver status register, a receiver data buffer, a transmitter status register, and a transmitter data buffer. In the receiving stage, bit seven of the status register is set whenever a character has been received into the data buffer, and has not been read by the program yet. In the transmitter stage, bit seven of the status register is set whenever the data buffer may be loaded with the character to be sent out.

The first part of the program makes the system act as a "dumb" terminal (hence the name "virtual terminal"). In this mode, the algorithm consists of the following steps:

1. Check to see if the user has typed a character on the console device.
2. If a character is available, wait until the transmitter is ready, and send it to the host. If, however, the character is a pre-defined "flag" character, then call the selection menu subroutine.
3. Check to see if the host has sent a character. Output the character to the console terminal.
4. Go to step 1.

In this scheme, any character may be defined as the "flag" character and can be changed at will to reflect the host system's command characters, so as not to interfere with user-host communications. When in this loop, the system will act as if there were nothing between the console terminal and the host until the flag character is typed. The only exception to this is the "break" condition that may be sent by a terminal, and is required by some communications systems to start a connect procedure. Under the virtual terminal program, this condition cannot be sent by pressing the "break" key, but must instead be supplied as one of the selection menu options.

The selection menu is a list of single letter commands and their meanings that perform various functions: sending a break condition, uploading programs from the local machine to the host, downloading from the host to a local file, and the like. Each of the options on this menu calls a subroutine to perform the function, returning to the virtual terminal mode when finished.

For uploading, a file name is solicited from the user, the file opened and read character by character. Each character is sent to the host, and when a character is echoed the next is sent. The echoed character is not necessarily the same since many systems will return a number of space characters when sent a tab character, or will echo a carriage return and line feed when sent a carriage return, and other such substitutions. Random errors are not checked for or corrected. The idea here is that the host's echoes indicate that it has accepted a character and can probably receive another. In this way, the likelihood of overflowing the host's input buffers is low. As the characters are echoed by the host, they are printed on the console. The user can then tell how far the transfer has progressed, can see if the host sends any error messages, can see if the system manager has sent out any broadcast messages to users, and can tell when the transfer is complete. When completed, the program drops back into virtual terminal mode. To handle the uploaded data at the host and put it into a file, the user uses the transparent mode to start a text editor on the host. The text editor is instructed to accept everything typed as input text, after which the user starts the upload. At the end of the upload, back in virtual terminal mode, the user signals the text editor that the text is done, and instructs it to write the file and exit. The file now exists on the host system.

Downloading of files to the local system is a bit more involved. In order to avoid writing a control program on each host to be used, the near-universal XON/XOFF protocol is used to control the transmission of data from the host. The algorithm consists of first soliciting the user for the output file name. Next, a modified type of virtual terminal mode is entered, wherein any characters that the host sends are printed on the console terminal as before, but in addition, if they are not echoes of characters typed by the user, they are also written to the file the user has specified. While actual file writing is going on, transmission from the host is stopped by sending the XOFF character, after which the program continues accepting characters until a timeout waiting for new characters to be received occurs. At this time, the data buffer is written to disc, the XON character sent to continue the transmission of characters, and the downloading continues. When the end of the downloading occurs (the user looks at the echoed text on the console screen to see this), the "flag" character is typed, causing the local disc file to be closed, and the virtual terminal mode to be entered. In operation, the download mode is established, and a command sent to the host to type the

file to the terminal. In this way, no special routine is needed on the host to download, and large data buffers within the program that might overflow on large transfers are unnecessary. The host must, however, support XON/XOFF protocol for this mode to work correctly. The remaining selections on the menu are to return directly to the virtual terminal mode in case the menu was entered by accident, and then exit from program mode. This is necessary since the normal abort characters on the system are disabled in order not to have any characters except the "flag" character intercepted by the program.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

The programs are written in MACRO-11, the assembly language of the PDP-11/RT-11 system. While higher level languages could have been used, this choice insures the fastest response possible on the machine, and for this level of program is not excessively taxing in the writing. To begin, the terminal handler is set to "special mode," in which characters typed are not echoed to the terminal, and are immediately available to the user program. Next the abort character recognition is turned off, and the sign on message typed. The virtual terminal loop described above is entered, and continues until the flag character is typed. One note to be made concerns the terminal handler's response to the typing of a carriage return. The handler not only sends the carriage return to the user program, but also a line feed. The terminal handler on the remote system also accepts a carriage return and echoes both carriage return and line feed. For this reason, when the local handler sends a carriage return and line feed to the program, only the carriage return is sent to the host. Both the return and line feed are sent to the screen when echoed from the host, however. When the menu is typed on the screen, the terminal is still in special mode so that when the selection is typed, the execution begins immediately without waiting for a carriage return to be typed. If lower case letters are typed, they are converted to upper case before being interpreted by the menu selection code. Any unknown selection, or a carriage return will cause the redisplay of the menu.

When the "break" condition transmission is chosen, the bit in the transmitter status register corresponding to this state is set, a timing loop entered to continue sending this condition for a period of time, and then the bit in the status register is cleared. The user is sent a message indicating that the break is being sent. When the upload option is chosen, the first action is to set the terminal back to normal mode, echoing the characters as typed, and waiting for a carriage return before transmitting to the program. The file name for input is then prompted for and the .CSIGEN macro called in order to open the file for input. Next, a block pointer is set to zero to read the first block of the file, the data buffer set up, and the block read. If errors occur, messages are sent to the user, and the virtual terminal mode reentered. If the read went well, then character by character (with the exception of line feeds as before) the text is sent to the host until a null character indicating end of text is encountered. The echoed characters from the host are sent to the terminal. As mentioned previously, at least one character must be received in echo before the next character will be sent. If no echo occurs for a period of 75 seconds (approximately) a time-out waiting for echo error will be printed on the terminal, the upload aborted and a return to the virtual terminal mode made. This is usually sufficient in most cases for even the most heavily loaded systems to respond.

The flow of the download program is a bit more complicated. To begin with, the registers to be used are all preserved in storage locations. Two contiguous 256-word (1 block each) buffers are set up, along with a pointer (R3) to the next open buffer location (byte). The terminal handler is set to normal mode, the output file name prompted for and input, and the file opened for write by the macro call .CSIGEN as before. A note of the peculiarities of RT-11 is due here. The output file name must be followed by an equal sign (=) in order to be used as an output file. Next, a pointer is set to read the first block of the data file, the data buffer set up to be written, and a special variation of the virtual terminal mode entered (at label ENTER1). At this point the user is talking to the host, and gives the command that will dump a file to the screen. The virtual terminal handler in this section echoes all characters to the screen, and also keeps track of the last one typed by the user. If a character is received that was not typed by the user, it is put into the buffer where R3 points. When R3 points to the end of the first 256-word buffer, a routine is called that sends an XOFF character to the host, and then enters a timed wait for character loop. Each time a character is received after sending the XOFF, the timing is reinitialized. When no character is received before timeout, the return to the calling routine is made. These characters received after the XOFF are stored in the other buffer, and echoed to the terminal. The routine that called the XOFF routine again has control, and initiates the writing of the filled buffer to the disc file. The second buffer is filled the same way, but when the XOFF is sent, the pointer R3 is reset to point to the start of the first buffer so that the initial condition is re-established. After the write is accomplished, a call is made to a routine that sends an XON character to the host, and the download virtual terminal special mode is reentered. When the file is done being downloaded, the flag character is typed, and this causes the program to drop into a routine to put a null byte after the last character sent by the host to the buffer, and the last block to be written. Then the file is closed, and a return to the original virtual terminal routine made (after restoring the saved registers).

IV. SOURCE CODE

The actual source code for the utility is listed in this section. The routines were assembled by the MACRO assembler, and linked into a runnable module with the system link program. For definitions of the system macro calls such as .TTINR, .TTYOUT, etc., see Reference 6.

```
.TITLE  VTERM
.GLOBL  VTERM
.MCALL  .REGDEF,.TTINR,.TTYOUT,.EXIT,.PRINT,.SCCA,.TTYIN,.CSIGEN
.MCALL  .READW,.WRITW,.CLOSE,.TTOUTR
.REGDEF
.ENABL  LSB
RCSR = 176520          ;THIS CAN BE CHANGED IF THE PORT ADDRESS
RBUF = RCSR + 2        ;IS NOT 176520-176526 (OCTAL)
XCSR = RCSR + 4
XBUF = RCSR + 6
ERRBYT = 52
FLAG = 140            ;FLAG CHARACTER IS
```

VTERM:	.SCCA	#MAREA,#SCCA	;DISABLE C SEQUENCES SPECIAL EFFECT
	.PRINT	#MESG	;SIGN ON...
	BIS	#70000,@#44	;SET TO SPECIAL MODE
ENTER:	.TTINR		;GET A TERMINAL CHARACTER IF HANDY
	BCS	1\$;GO TO 1\$ IF NONE AVAILABLE
	CMP	#FLAG,R0	;IS IT THE FLAG CHARACTER?
	BEO	MENU	;GO TO MENU IF IT IS
	CMP	#15,R0	;IS IT A CR?
	BNE	2\$;GO TO 2\$ IF IT'S NOT
	.TTINR		;GET THE UNDESIRE LF
	MOV	#15,R0	;PUT BACK IN THE CR
2\$:	BIT	#200,@#XCSR	;READY TO XMIT?
	BEO	2\$;LOOP UNTIL IS READY
	MOVB	R0,@#XBUF	;SEND IT OUT
1\$:	BIT	#200,@#RCSR	;GOT A PORT INPUT CHARACTER?
	BEO	ENTER	;NO? GO TO ENTER
	MOVB	@#RBUF,R0	;GET READY TO SEND TO TERMINAL
	.TTYOUT		;SEND IT
	BR	ENTER	;GO ON....
MENU:	.PRINT	#ITEM1	;PUT THE MENU ON THE SCREEN...
	.PRINT	#ITEM2	
	.PRINT	#ITEM3	
	.PRINT	#ITEM4	
	.PRINT	#ITEM5	
	.PRINT	#ITEM6	
	.PRINT	#ITEM7	
	.TTYIN		;SOLICIT THE SELECTION
	BIC	#40,R0	;GET IT
	MOV	R0,R1	;CONVERT TO UPPER CASE
	.TTINR		;STORE IN R1
	.TTINR		;GET CR
	MOV	R1,R0	;GET LF
	CMP	#102,R0	;RESTORE TO R0
	BEO	BREAK	;IS IT A "B"?
	CMP	#105,R0	;IF SO, GO TO BREAK
	BEO	DONE	;IS IT AN "E"?
	CMP	#125,R0	;GO TO DONE IF IT IS
	BEO	UPLOAD	;IS IT A "U"?
	CMP	#104,R0	;IF SO, GO TO ROUTINE UPLOAD
	BEO	6\$;IS IT A "D"?
	CMP	#122,R0	;GO TO ROUTINE DOWNLOAD IF YES
	BEO	VTERM	;IS IT AN "R"?
	BR	MENU	;GO TO VTERM IF IT IS
DONE:	.EXIT		;PRINT MENU ON OTHER SELECTIONS
6\$:	JMP	DNLOAD	;RETURN TO RT-11 MONITOR
BREAK:	.PRINT	#BRKMSG	;START UP THE DOWNLOAD PROGRAM
	MOV	#177777,R0	;TELL USER SENDING BREAK
	BIS	#1,@#XCSR	;SET UP TIMER
BRKLP:	MOV	#2,R1	;START SENDING BREAK
INLP1:	DEC	R1	;DO DOUBLE TIMING LOOP
	BNE	INLP1	;TO CONTINUE SENDING BREAK
	DEC	R0	
	BNE	BRKLP	
	BIC	#1,@#XCSR	;STOP BREAK CONDITION

```

BR      VTERM      ;GO TO VTERM
BRKMSG: .ASCIZ    /Sending Break Condition../
        .EVEN

UPLOAD: BIC      #70000,@#44      ;BACK TO NORMAL MODE
        .PRINT   #PROMPT          ;ASK THE USER FOR INPUT FILE NAME
        .CSIGEN  #DEVSPC,#DEFEXT ;GET THE INPUT FILE NAME
        CLR      IOBLK            ;SET FILE BLOCK POINTER TO 0
        MOV      #AREA,R5         ;SET UP TO READ FILE
READ:   .READW   #AREA,#3         ;READ A BLOCK IN
        BCC      OKREAD           ;GO TO OKREAD IF NO READ ERRORS
        TSTB     @#ERRBYT         ;IF ERRORS, FIND OUT WHAT KIND
        BEQ      EOFERR           ;ERRBYT = 0 IS END OF FILE ERROR
        .PRINT   #ERROR           ;IF OTHER READ ERROR,
        BR       MENU             ;GO TO MENU MODE AGAIN
ERROR:  .ASCIZ   / ?? READ ERROR ??/
        .EVEN
EOFERR: .PRINT   #DONMSG          ;IF READING PAST END OF FILE,
        JMP      VTERM            ;GO BACK TO ROUTINE VTERM
DONMSG: .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .BYTE    7
        .ASCIZ   /DONE READING INPUT FILE/
        .EVEN

EOTEXT: MOV      #TXTDON,R1        ;THIS PRINTS OUT THE NORMAL MESSAGE FOR
NXTCHR: MOV      (R1)+,R0          ;END OF FILE UPLOAD.
        BEQ      EOTRTN
        .TTYOUT
        BR       NXTCHR
EOTRTN: JMP      VTERM
TXTDON: .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .BYTE    7
        .ASCIZ   /NULL BYTE DETECTED IN INPUT STREAM/
        .EVEN

OKREAD: INC      IOBLK            ;POINT TO NEXT BLOCK TO BE READ
        MOV      #BUFFER,R1       ;MOVE ADDRESS OF DATA READ TO R1
3$:     BIT      #200,@#XCSR       ;SEE IF READY TO TRANSMIT
        BEQ      3$               ;LOOP UNTIL WE ARE
        CMPB     #0,(R1)          ;SEE IF DATA BYTE IS NULL BYTE
        BEQ      EOTEXT           ;DONE WITH TRANSMISSION IF SO
        MOV      (R1),R0          ;SEND CHARACTER TO TERMINAL
        .TTYOUT
        CMPB     R0,#12           ;IS IT A LF?
        BNE      11$              ;GO TO 11$ IF NOT
        INC      R1               ;ELSE, SKIP IT
        BR       5$
11$:    MOV      (R1)+,@#XBUF       ;SEND OUT THE NEXT CHARACTER TO HOST
        JSR      PC,INCHR          ;GET INPUT ECHO
        CMPB     #15,R0           ;WAS TRANSMITTED CHAR A CR?
        BNE      5$              ;GO TO 5$ IF NOT

```

```

5$:      JSR      PC,INCHR      ;GET THE ECHOED LF
        CMP      R1,#NDBUFF    ;SEE IF END OF DATA BUFFER
        BEQ      10$          ;READ IN NEXT BLOCK IF SO
        BR       3$           ;ELSE, SEND SOME MORE BYTES OUT
10$:     JMP      READ

AREA:    .WORD    0              ;DATA STRUCTURES FOR READ REQUEST
IOBLK:   .WORD    0
        .WORD    BUFFER
        .WORD    256.
        .WORD    0
BUFFER:  .BLKW    256.
NDBUFF = .

PROMPT:  .BYTE    12              ;PROMPT TO SEND TO USER
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /ENTER INPUT FILE NAME >>/
        .BYTE    200
        .EVEN

MSG:     .BYTE    12              ;NORMAL SIGN-ON MESSAGE
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCIZ   /Virtual Terminal program... type " " to exit../
        .EVEN

MAREA:   .BLKW    5              ;DATA STRUCTURE FOR .SCCA CALL
SCCA:    .WORD    0

;        MENU STRINGS.....

ITEM1:   .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCIZ   /Selection Mode.. enter choice/
        .EVEN
ITEM2:   .ASCIZ   /          B = Send Break Condition to Remote System/
        .EVEN
ITEM3:   .ASCIZ   /          E = Exit From Program Vterm/
        .EVEN
ITEM4:   .ASCII   /          U = Upload Disc File To Remote System ** NOTE **/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /          remote system must be running editor in insert/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCIZ   /          text mode before starting this selection./
        .EVEN
ITEM5:   .ASCIZ   /          D = Download File From Remote System to Disc File/
        .EVEN
ITEM6:   .ASCIZ   /          R = Return to Virtual Terminal Mode/
        .EVEN
ITEM7:   .ASCII   /  Selection >>/
        .BYTE    200
        .EVEN

```

```

DEFEXT: .WORD 0 ;DEFAULT EXTENSIONS FOR .CSIGEN CALL
        .WORD 0
        .WORD 0
        .WORD 0

;***** ROUTINE TO GET INPUT CHARACTER *****

INCHR:  MOV #20,R4
9$:     MOV #177777,R5
7$:     DEC R5
        BEO 8$
        BIT #200,@#RCSR ;CHARACTER IN INPUT BUFFER?
        BEO 7$ ;LOOP TIL THERE IS
        MOVB @#RBUF,R2 ;GET THE INPUT CHARACTER
        RTS PC ;AND RETURN
8$:     DEC R4
        BNE 9$
        .PRINT #TIMERR
        JMP VTERM
TIMERR: .BYTE 12
        .BYTE 15
        .BYTE 7
        .ASCIZ /TIME OUT ERROR WAITING FOR ECHO/
        .EVEN

;*****
        .DSABL LSB

        .ENABL LSB

DNLOAD: MOV R0,S0 ;PRESERVE REGISTERS
        MOV R1,S1
        MOV R2,S2
        MOV R3,S3
        MOV #0,IOBLK1 ;START WITH BLOCK 0 OF FILE
        MOV #0,@#WCNT1 ;SET WORDCOUNT = 0
        MOV #BUFFER1,IOBUF1 ;SET WRITE BUFFER TO BUFFER 1
        BIC #70000,@#44 ;BACK TO NORMAL MODE
        MOV #BUFFER1,R3 ;SET POINTER TO BUFFER 1
        .PRINT #MFSG1 ;SIGN ON...
GETNAM: .PRINT #PROMP1
        .CSIGEN #DEVSPC,#DEFEX1 ;GET THE INPUT FILE NAME
        CLR IOBLK1
        BIS #70000,@#44 ;SET TO SPECIAL MODE
ENTER1: CLR R1 ;SO IF NO CHARACTER AVAILABLE R1 = NULL
        .TTINR ;GET A TERMINAL CHARACTER IF HANDY
        BCS 1$ ;GO TO 1$ IF NONE AVAILABLE
        MOV R0,R1 ;STORE IT IN R1
        CMP #FLAG,R1 ;IS IT THE FLAG CHARACTER?
        BNE 2$ ;GO TO 2$ IF NOT
        JMP EXITPT ;GO TO EXIT POINT IF SO
2$:     CMP #12,R1 ;IS IT A LF?
        BEO 1$ ;GO TO 1$ IF IT IS. I.E., IGNORE IT
1$:

```

```

        BIT      #200,@#XCSR      ;READY TO TRANSMIT?
        BEQ      2$              ;LOOP UNTIL READY
        MOV      R1,@#XBUF        ;SEND IT OUT
1$:      BIT      #200,@#RCSR      ;GOT A PORT INPUT CHARACTER?
        BEQ      ENTER1          ;NO? GO TO ENTER
        MOV      @#RBUF,R0        ;GET READY TO SEND TO TERMINAL
        .TTYOUT                  ;SEND IT
        CMP      R0,R1            ;WAS IT THE SAME AS THAT SENT?
        BEQ      ENTER1          ;REPEAT LOOP IF SO
        JSR      PC,PUTCHR        ;ELSE, PUT IT INTO THE DOWNLOAD FILE
        JMP      ENTER1          ;AND REPEAT LOOP
EXITPT:  CMP      R3,#NDBUF1      ;SEE IF POINTING INTO BUFFER 2
        BGT      DUMP2           ;AND GO TO DUMP2 IF IT IS
        CMP      R3,BUFR1        ;SEE IF EMPTY BUFFER
        BNE      WRMBUF          ;GO TO WRMBUF IF NOT EMPTY
        CLR      (R3)            ;END THE BUFFER WITH NULL BYTE
        MOV      #1,WCNT1
        MOV      #BUFR1,IOBUF1   ;SET UP TO WRITE BUFFER 1
        .WRITW   #AREA1,#0       ;WRITE THE DATA OUT
        BCS      WERR
        .CLOSE   #0              ;CLOSE THE CHANNEL
        BR       RSTOR           ;GO AND RESTORE REGISTERS
WRMBUF:  MOV      #0,(R3)         ;END BUFFER WITH NULL BYTE
        SUB      #BUFR1,R3       ;R3 IS NOW BYTE COUNT
        INC      R3              ;SINCE WE WANT TO SEND ALL OF 'EM
        ASR      R3              ;NOW IT'S WORD COUNT
        INC      R3              ;JUST IN CASE WE TRUNCATED
        MOV      R3,WCNT1        ;SEND WORD COUNT OUT
        CMP      #256.,WCNT1     ;IS IT GREATER THAN 256?
        BLE      OK              ;GO TO OK IF SO
        DEC      WCNT1           ;DECREMENT IF NOT
OK:      MOV      #BUFR1,IOBUF1   ;SET UP TO WRITE BUFFER 1
        .WRITW   #AREA1,#0       ;WRITE THE DATA OUT
        BCS      WERR
        .CLOSE   #0              ;CLOSE THE CHANNEL
        BR       RSTOR           ;GO AND RESTORE REGISTERS
DUMP2:  MOV      #0,(R3)         ;END BUFFER WITH NULL BYTE
        SUB      #NDBUF1,R3      ;R3 IS NOW BYTE COUNT
        ASR      R3              ;NOW IT'S WORD COUNT
        INC      R3              ;JUST IN CASE WE TRUNCATED
        MOV      R3,WCNT1        ;SEND WORD COUNT OUT
        MOV      #BUFR2,IOBUF1   ;SET UP TO WRITE BUFFER 1
        .WRITW   #AREA1,#0       ;WRITE THE DATA OUT
        INC      @#IOBLK1        ;BUMP THE BLOCK COUNTER
        BCS      WERR
        .CLOSE   #0              ;CLOSE THE CHANNEL
RSTOR:  MOV      S0,R0            ;RESTORE REGISTERS
        MOV      S1,R1
        MOV      S2,R2
        MOV      S3,R3
        JMP      VTERM
WERR:   .PRINT   #WRTERR
        RTS      PC
;***** SUBROUTINE PUTCHR *****

```

```

PUTCHR: MOVB    R0,(R3)+      ;PUT THE INPUT CHARACTER IN THE BUFFER
        CMP     R3,#NDBUF1    ;END OF BUFFER 1?
        BNE     3$            ;GO TO 3$ IF NOT
        JSR     PC,XOFF        ;GO TO XOFF IF IT IS
        MOV     #BUFFER1,IOBUF1 ;SET UP TO WRITE BUFFER 1
        MOV     #256.,WCNT1    ;SET WORD COUNT = 256
        .WRITW  #AREA1,#0      ;WRITE THE BLOCK TO DISC
        BCC     8$
        .PRINT  #WRterr
8$:      INC     IOBLK1         ;POINT TO NEXT BLOCK TO BE READ
        JSR     PC,XON         ;SEND XON
DONPUT:  RTS     PC            ;RETURN TO CALLER
3$:      CMP     R3,#NDBUF2    ;END OF BUFFER 2?
        BNE     DONPUT         ;GO TO DONPUTSTET
        MOV     #BUFFER1,R3    ;SET UP POINTER TO BUFFER 1
        JSR     PC,XOFF        ;STOP TRANSMISSION
        MOV     #BUFFER2,IOBUF1 ;SET UP TO WRITE BUFFER 2
        MOV     #256.,WCNT1    ;SET WORD COUNT = 256
        .WRITW  #AREA1,#0      ;WRITE THE BUFFER TO DISC
        BCC     4$
        .PRINT  #WRterr
4$:      INC     IOBLK1         ;POINT TO NEXT BLOCK TO BE READ
        JSR     PC,XON         ;SEND XON
        BR      DONPUT         ;GO TO DONE PUT CHARACTER

```

;***** SUBROUTINE XOFF *****

```

XOFF:    BIT     #200,@#XCSR    ;READY TO SEND?
        BEQ     XOFF           ;LOOP TIL WE ARE
        MOVB    #23,@#XBUF     ;SEND XOFF (DC3)
7$:      MOV     #177777,R2     ;SET UP TIMER
5$:      DEC     R2             ;BEGIN CATCHING ANY POST-XOFF STUFF
        BEQ     6$            ;GO TO 6$ IF TIMEOUT
        BIT     #200,@#RCSR    ;CHARACTER AVAILABLE?
        BEQ     5$
        MOVB    @#RBUF,R0      ;PUT THE CHARACTER IN R0
        .TTOUTR                ;SEND TO TERMINAL
        MOVB    R0,(R3)+       ;GET THE CHARACTER INTO THE BUFFER
        BR      7$            ;GO TO 7$, AND WAIT FOR ANOTHER
6$:      RTS     PC            ;RETURN TO CALLER

```

;***** SUBROUTINE XON *****

```

XON:     BIT     #200,@#XCSR    ;READY TO XMIT?
        BEQ     XON           ;LOOP TIL READY
        MOVB    #21,@#XBUF     ;SEND XON (DC1)
        RTS     PC

```

;***** TABLES AND STUFF *****

```

AREA1:   .WORD   0
IOBLK1:  .WORD   0

```



```

IOBUF1: .WORD    0
WCNT1:  .WORD    0
        .WORD    0
BUFFR1: .BLKW   256.
NDBUF1 = .
BUFFR2: .BLKW   256.
NDBUF2 = .
DEFEX1: .WORD    0
        .WORD    0
        .WORD    0
        .WORD    0
WRTERR: .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCIZ   / ? WRITE ERROR ? /
        .EVEN
PROMP1: .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /TYPE IN THE OUTPUT FILE NAME >>/
        .BYTE    200
        .EVEN
S0:     .WORD    0
S1:     .WORD    0
S2:     .WORD    0
S3:     .WORD    0
MESG1:  .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /DOWNLOAD FILE FROM REMOTE SYSTEM ROUTINE/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /ENTER OUTPUT FILE NAME, THEN TYPE THE COMMAND TO THE/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /REMOTE COMPUTER TO TYPE FILE TO SCREEN. WHEN DONE, TYPE/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .ASCII   /" " TO CLOSE FILE AND RETURN TO VIRTUAL TERMINAL MODE/
        .BYTE    12
        .BYTE    15
        .BYTE    0
        .EVEN
        .DSABL   LSB
DEVSPC: .WORD    0          ;SPACE FOR DEVICE HANDLERS
        .END

```

V. CLOSING COMMENTS

This utility provides an easy way to establish machine to machine communications in a user friendly way. If the user programs on the systems store their data in the form of ASCII characters in files, this routine can be used to upload/download data files of moderate size quite easily. This utility was created to augment the systems described in Reference 1, and fill one of the gaps (time share system to real time system file transfer) that was indicated by Reference 4.

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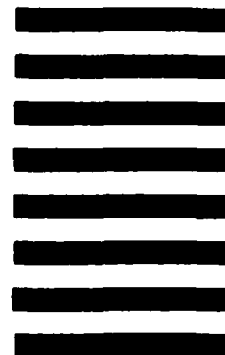


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